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# Vietnam Report

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INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

GULF OF THAILAND PIRACY DEPLORED

Paris LE MONDE in French 26 Jun 80 p 7

[Article: "The Vietnam Committee to Save the Boat People Calls for an Extended Struggle against Piracy."]

[Text] The drama of the Vietnamese Boat People is no longer "page one" in the international press. The exodus continues unabated. In May the number of these refugees reportedly reached about 17,000.

If the rate of these departures has diminished greatly, the conditions under which the voyages are being made continue to be dangerous and painful. Before coming under the control of the Representatives of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees, often the refugees on the sea or on islands where they become stranded, fall afoul of Thai Pirates who, with complete impunity, indulge themselves in extortion and the most sordid acts.

In a statement delivered on 23 June in Paris in the presence of President of the French Bar, Mr Pettiti and Mr Jacoby, the Vietnam Committee to Save the Boat People again demonstrated in the most horrifying way the extent of the suffering which thousands of defenseless human beings undergo, even today, in the Gulf of Thailand. But some of these men and humiliated women, having overcome their fear, have begun to denounce the guilty.

The tales are hard to bear: old men tortured, men savagely beaten, women, young girls and even female children (eight to eleven years old), raped to unconsciousness or death. Occasionally a pirate is recognized by his victims and arrested. Usually he only spends a few days in jail. Thai justice drags out the preliminary investigation and threats and pressure are heaped on the refugees in order to force them to withdraw their complaints.

International law defines piracy on the high seas as an international crime. It obliges coastal nations to suppress similar criminal acts when they are committed in their territorial waters. In response to the appeal of the Vietnam Committee to Save the Boat People a body of lawyers, on the initiative of Mr Pettiti, Mr Jacoby, Colette Auger, Francine Lepany and

Mr Nguyen Duy Toan, has been established to provide for the defense of the complainants.

On Monday the Committee specifically asked Thailand and Malaysia to comply with their international obligations and has called for the holding of conference on the problem of piracy at sea.

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CSO: 4200

AGRICULTURE

LE THANH NGHI SPEAKS ON COOPERATIVES POLICIES

Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 7, 8 Jul 80

[*"Excerpts"* from address by Vice Premier Le Thanh Nghi at "Conference of Advanced and Fairly Good Cooperatives" held in Hai Hung--date not given; read by announcer]

[First Installment, 7 Jul 80]

[Text] Through actual production and management of various cooperatives in Hai Hung Province as well as in other localities, we can see an important issue which has a great effect on the present situation, prompting us to consolidate cooperatives and accelerate agricultural production. This issue is the correct combination of three interests--the interest of the entire society, the interest of the cooperatives, and the interest of cooperative members who are individuals in a collective and not in an individual economy.

Correctly combining these three interests will enable us to create a powerful motive force stimulating the positiveness and creativity of the laboring people and units and establishments in productive labor and in all economic activities. Allowing these three interests to separate from or oppose each other will result in failure to avoid such practices as bureaucratism, regionalism, standardism, indifference, irresponsibility and indiscipline in productive labor, thus causing great losses to the economy and manifesting negativism in economic and social activities. It can be said that the correct combination of these three interests is the key factor in achieving development in accordance with the party line, while deviation from this viewpoint will result in failure to achieve well-coordinated development.

The problems that must be settled in the context of the relationship among the three interests are usually those emerging in distribution work--the work of distribution based on production. Therefore, to settle problems concerning the relationship among the three interests, we must focus on the main objective--to encourage increased production--and must create close coordination right in the course of production.

It is true that all labor achievements and all products of the cooperatives are part of the contributions made by the entire society, the collective of cooperatives and each individual laborer in the cooperatives. This is the close relationship in production which serves as a basis for correctly combining the three interests in distribution work. For this reason, the viewpoint toward the combination of the three interests must be applied to the entire managerial task.

With regard to the present situation in the rural areas, to encourage all cooperatives and their members to enthusiastically engage in productive labor it is necessary to firmly grasp the guiding concept regarding combination of the three interests which has been mentioned in the new policies of the party and the state. At the same time, we must actively study and seek every possible way to correctly combine the three interests.

Today, I will only point out certain matters about which cooperatives and the peasants in Hai Hung as well as in many other localities are now concerned: 1) the problem of the collection of agricultural products by the state, and 2) the problem of contract and work compensation in cooperatives.

With regard to the collection of agricultural products by the state:

As far as their interests are concerned, the relationship between the state and the cooperatives and peasants manifests itself in many fields. These include the state investment in capital construction, the supply of production materials and industrial and consumer goods by the state to cooperatives and the peasants, the payment of taxes and the sale of agricultural products to the state by cooperatives and the peasants the prices set for the purchase of agricultural products and the selling of industrial products, and so forth. In this relationship, the distribution of agricultural products in kind, particularly grain, is currently considered a problem of prime concern.

The experiences of the progressive cooperatives in Hai Hung have shown that the basis for a satisfactory solution to this problem is, first of all, for the cooperatives to strive for larger volume of grain production by simultaneously carrying out intensive rice cultivation and developing the winter subsidiary food crops, so as to achieve an average per capita grain output of 500 kg or more. Many progressive cooperatives have achieved this output level and have thus been able to satisfactorily resolve the problem of grain distribution, ensuring the interests of both the state and the cooperatives while stabilizing and improving the living conditions of cooperative members.

On the basis of these experiences, we must achieve the balance of grain in each cooperative and the districts by relying on the exploitation of all the potentials in land, labor and capital of each cooperative while making correct use of the means of production and capital invested by the state, of which the districts are the representatives, so as to quickly increase the volume of grain production.

At present, the party and government have instituted the policy of stabilizing the level of grain tax and the amount of grain to be sold to the state for 5 years. The state has also stabilized the supply of the means of production, including the amount of service to be provided by tractor stations and agricultural irrigation stations for the cooperatives. This is a policy which reflects the combination of the three interests and which is aimed at encouraging the cooperatives and peasants to enthusiastically engage in grain production.

On the basis of fulfilling their stabilized obligation, peasants have the right to freely use and circulate the remaining amount of grain. The state will rely mainly on the application of economic measures--such as the two-way exchange of goods, the purchase of goods at agreed upon prices--along with political education in order to purchase the rice surplus in possession of the peasants after they have fulfilled their obligation. It is necessary to clearly explain and seriously implement this policy so that the cooperatives and peasants may feel assured and confident and enthusiastically step up production.

On the basis of the average volume of grain production and the average amount of grain purchased over a number of years, the government has assigned stabilized grain obligations to each province. The important problem now is to assign stabilized grain obligations to the cooperatives. These obligations must be determined in a way suited to the production conditions of each cooperative and on the basis of its real grain output.

To provide a reliable basis for the calculation of balances, it is necessary to overcome the considerable discrepancies between the statistical volume of grain production and the amount of grain actually brought in by the cooperatives according to their production plans.

In assigning obligations, attention must be paid to ensuring an appropriate relationship among the cooperatives in accordance with the following principle: a cooperative with a higher average per capita output will have to contribute more grain to the state, but the amount of grain remaining in its possession must also be larger than that of cooperatives with a lower per capita output. The better a cooperative produces, the larger the amount of grain it will have in possession after its obligation has been fulfilled. Thus, the assignment of stabilized grain obligations to the cooperatives will become a strong lever encouraging the cooperatives and cooperative members to actively step up grain production.

Concerning the problem of contract and work compensation in cooperative:

The central issue in the relationship of interests between the cooperatives and the cooperative members and their families is the implementation of the principle of to each according to his work.

The new policy on grain distribution in cooperatives, which is aimed at promoting more effective implementation of the principle of to each according to his work and correctly combining the three interests, and

which has been in effect since the harvest of the 1979 10th-month crop, has clearly shown its effectiveness in heightening the cooperative members' zeal for labor and strengthening the cooperatives' managerial work. This is vivid proof of the stimulant effects of an economic lever whose fulcrum is the correct combination of the three interests.

With regard to the agricultural cooperatives in the north, which have undergone definite developmental stages in the organization of production and management, the application of various forms of work contracts to ensure compensation consistent with the quantity and quality of work is an important factor for scrupulously applying the principle of to each according to his work.

Contracting is a method of management based on various economic-technical norms and quality criteria. It is closely linked with the mode of labor organization suited to the production process of each kind of crop, each species of animal and each trade in cooperatives.

Contract norms are the basis for work compensation and for material rewards and penalties applied in production units, down to individual cooperative members. Economic-technical norms as well as contract norms should not remain fixed; they should be gradually raised according to the technical conditions available and technical progress, using the average progressive norms as a basis for comparison, so as to ceaselessly increase the labor productivity of each cooperative member as well as of the production units, production teams and cooperatives.

The contract method and contract norms take on a progressive nature only when they help promote a correct combination of the interests of the cooperatives and those of cooperative members, and when they are beneficial to the collective economy. If the contract method and contract norms are beneficial only to individual cooperative members but detrimental to the interests of the cooperatives and collective economy, then this way of work is incorrect and not good.

In the application of various forms of work contracts and work compensation in cooperatives, a problem which is causing concern is how to induce all laborers to voluntarily pay attention to the results of their work and to closely associate the quantity and quality of their labor with the final results: the end products. This problem is posed by a peculiar characteristic of agricultural production, that as far as time is concerned, the process of labor is not directly connected with its results because of the effects of biological laws.

At present, the way widely used by the cooperatives to solve this problem is to use the form of work contracts signed with basic production units as a means to associate the common labor of each production unit with the final results of their production. For each individual laborer or each group of laborers in the production units, the main method is to pay them on the basis of each piece of contractual work accomplished according to established labor norms.

Numerous cooperatives in Hai Hung and many other provinces recently handed out contractual work to cooperative members and their families down to the making of end products, especially in expanding the production of winter crops.

There have been many different approaches to this problem: there have also been different views on these approaches. On the basis of the view that the three interests must be correctly combined, I have some suggestions which I want you comrades to think over.

From the numerous approaches currently used by various cooperatives, as far as principle is concerned, we can derive two different ways to hand out contractual work to cooperative members and their families down to the last stage of production.

The first way is to contract out all work and collect products. In this way, the cooperatives and production units allocate a fixed area to cooperative members and their families and contract out all work, from the first to the last stage, to be done on this area; the cooperative members and their families will have to turn over to the cooperatives a fixed amount of products, especially in the case of lands set aside for animal husbandry purposes. A number of localities have allocated them to each family, which is obligated under contract to turn over a fixed amount of meat, but which is free to make use of these lands as it sees fit.

Some think this way will stimulate the families of cooperative members to enthusiastically carry out production work and enable the cooperatives to collect as large an amount of products as ever.

In reality, however, this way of contracting out all work has made it impossible for the cooperatives to manage laborers, cattle and fertilizer and to follow their production plans and technical production processes. It has led to disputes among cooperative members over good or close-to-home farmlands and draft power, to every-man-for-himself working habits and to concentration of labor and fertilizer exclusively on the areas under contract.

In some cooperatives, the application of this form of contract in the production of winter crops has led to a decrease in both the yields and output of 5th-month spring rice crop. If this way of contracting out all work and collecting products is used more widely and is applied even to rice planting, the mode of collective production will gradually degenerate into a mere exercise in formalism not unlike the three-contracts-with-families method which has been criticized by the political bureau in the past.

This form of contract originated from two erroneous premises. The first is that only the interests of cooperative members are given due attention whereas the common interests of the cooperatives themselves are neglected.

In reality, this will lead to the erosion, and eventually the abolishment, of the collective production relationship and the organization and mode of collective production. The second is the overestimation of the positive side of individual labor, the belief that collective labor is inferior to individual family labor and, consequently, the wish to replace collective labor with individual labor. This viewpoint runs counter to the nature of collective economy and is at variance with the actual managerial experiences of many cooperatives, especially the progressive cooperatives.

The Hai Hung provincial party committee has adopted a correct viewpoint in criticizing this contract method. It must, however, continue to go farther and exert control so as to resolutely and promptly rectify and check this practice.

The second way is to contract out work by combining collective labor with individual labor. This requires production units to implement the plans for contractual work of cooperatives by organizing collective labor to carry out key tasks in the production process, such as tilling land, watering crops, preparing seeds and exterminating insects, and so forth, and contracting out to cooperative members and their families a number of tasks in which the flexibility of individual labor can be brought into play and in which the productive capability of cooperative members' families can be mobilized to increase the volume of production.

Cooperative members who agree to carry out these tasks on contract must strictly follow all technical processes, keep on schedule as determined by the cooperatives, turn over their products in the amount determined by contracts, be compensated for their work according to the work points specified in contracts, and be rewarded if their volume of production exceeds the quota and penalized if it falls short.

In this form of contract, the work of cooperative members and their families is essentially part and parcel of the collective work and is carried out under the division of labor effected by the collectives and in accordance with the technical processes and norms established by the collectives.

In this form of contract, the superiority of collective labor is combined with the flexibility and spontaneity of individual labor and the division of labor is closely associated with the final gains. This prompts cooperative members to pay attention to exploiting all potentials of their families in order to ensure the results of their production work.

From our practical experiences we can derive a few principles which must be firmly upheld when contracting out work down to the final stage of production so as to ensure a correct combination of the three interests.

The purpose of contract is to encourage laborers to step up production and increase the quantity of products so as to satisfactorily meet the needs of society, increase the accumulation of the cooperatives, raise the

legitimate incomes of cooperative members and, at the same time, actively contribute to improving the socialist production relationship, thereby making the cooperative members more attached to the collectives and further strengthening solidarity within the cooperatives.

Contracting out work to production collectives--production units, production teams and production groups--is the basic form of contract which is consistent with the principle of collective economic management, which helps promote high productivity and which closely combines the interests of the individual with those of the collective.

The cooperatives and production units must directly manage the means of production of the collectives and organize production work according to the production guidelines, plans and processes of the cooperatives.

Regardless of the forms in which it is carried out, any allocation of cooperative-owned lands to the cooperative members of whatever use they may see fit is wrong and must be immediately rectified.

Fertilizers, including stable manure, are currently an important means of production. For this reason, they must be managed and used in accordance with the cooperatives plans.

Depending on the characteristics of each crop, the cooperatives and production units must organize the collective work forces and production units and production groups to carry out key tasks in the production process, especially those tasks whose technical, time and material factors call for a logical organization of collective labor in order to ensure the quality and results of work.

Tasks which are linked with the final stage of production and which are contracted out to cooperative members and their families must be carried out in strict accordance with production plans, technical regulations and norms formulated by the cooperatives.

Cooperative members' families engaged in contractual work must strictly abide by the decisions in labor management made by the cooperatives and production units and must not hinder collective work. In the process of production, the cooperatives and production units must aid and control cooperative members' families and must absolutely refrain from contracting out all work to these families. The cooperatives must establish a reasonable quota of products for cooperative members and their families. This quota must serve to encourage cooperative members' families to work with enthusiasm and technical knowhow. These families must realize that only by working diligently can they exceed their quota and win rewards and that negligence will result in failure to meet their quota and in penalties. At the same time, attention must be paid to the interests of the collectives and the cooperatives must be guaranteed against losses caused by the setting of excessively low quotas.

The establishment of quotas and reward and penalty systems must help ensure a rational balance among various categories of laborers so as to prevent cooperative members from concentrating on the tasks contracted out to individuals and neglecting other tasks including the planting of crops and raising of animals which require collective efforts. We must see to it that all laborers pay attention to and be interested in the end products of both collective work and individual contractual work.

The cooperatives must satisfactorily manage collective-owned products and uniformly carry out their distribution within cooperatives so as to meet the needs of the state and collectives and to ensure the principle to each according to his work.

The state applies an appropriate policy concerning surplus products possessed by cooperative members, excluding the amount needed for their daily consumption and for the crop planting and livestock raising activities of their families. The cooperatives must educate cooperative members so as to encourage them to voluntarily sell more agricultural products to the state and to overcome their tendency to run after the free market, thus causing disturbances in economic and social life.

Under the present conditions, the handing out of contractual work to cooperative members and their families according to the above-mentioned principles may have a positive effect on production and life. However, we should also see the limitations of this contract method imposed by the dispersive and individualistic character of family labor. The work capacity and standards as well as the material means of all families are not equal. Aside from the families which can accept contractual work in favorable conditions, there are also families which can hardly meet their quota. Moreover, the method of contracting out work to families is likely to promote individualism and excessive attention to personal interests.

[Last installment, 8 Jul 80]

[Text] The situation in Hai Nung Province as well as in many other localities has increasingly attested to the correctness and creativeness of the party Central Committee's policy to build the district and perfect the district level, as has been analyzed by the Comrade General Secretary on several occasions.

In the past, Hai Nung Province has carried out the merger of districts along with charging the district with administering various material and technical establishments catering to agricultural production. It has also further strengthened the leadership and managerial machinery of the district. Many establishments placed under the district's management have operated much better--a number of good models such as the Can Binh Tractor Station and the Cau Ghe farmland irrigation detachment

have been produced. The guidance provided by the district to cooperatives has been enhanced and has become more effective, thus bringing about better results. This is an important factor for achievements and progress in the emulation movement to build advanced cooperatives.

In order further to improve the building of the district and the perfection of the district level so as to step up the three rural revolutions, you comrades must improve your knowledge and satisfactorily organize the implementation of the following immediate tasks:

1. Achieve a balance in manpower and land at the district level to obtain highest results. The maximum use of manpower and land is the top requirement and the basic factor for production in each cooperative. Nevertheless, the state of land and manpower of cooperatives is usually not equal quantitatively and qualitatively. If a balance in manpower and land is achieved in each cooperative alone, the potential to carry out intensive cultivation for increased productivity and to expand cultivated acreage of cooperatives having large areas of land will be limited. The optimum use of manpower in cooperatives with high intensive cultivation skills but with small land areas will not be achieved. Therefore, in order to achieve high results, the use of manpower and land to the highest positive degree must be improved in each cooperative by means of achieving a balance at the district level through the guidance and support of the district and through the multiform cooperation among cooperatives in the district. This improvement can be achieved by mutual assistance. For instance, cooperatives can help one another in carrying out irrigation and building fish ponds (Tu Lap District already has this form of mutual assistance); a cooperative can loan unused land to those who can cultivate it; and so forth. But emphasis must be placed on establishing mutually beneficial relations of cooperation in the hiring of laborers, doing business, exchanging products and so forth. What is important is that these forms of cooperation must originate from production requirements, must be beneficial to the parties involved and must be regarded as binding economic contracts.

It is here that the district can play an important role. They must avoid coercive administrative measures but concentrate mainly on mobilization, organization and guidance and on acting as an arbiter for problems between cooperatives.

With the policy of stabilizing district grain obligations toward the state, districts can achieve a balance in grain and farm produce in their areas and can, after the grain obligation is fulfilled, organize the exchange of farm produce among cooperatives. In this way, manpower and land in the district can be utilized more satisfactorily. For instance, due to a grain shortage, a cooperative had to sow rice on lands on which if planted to rush, greater profits would be made. Now this cooperative should shift these areas to rush so they can exchange their rush for grain with those cooperatives which have surplus grain left after their grain obligation is fulfilled, and which is in need of raw materials to develop their handicrafts. A number of districts have organized the division of labor

among cooperatives in the production of crop seeds--cooperatives which have experience and proper conditions for carrying out crop grafting, sow raising, duck hatching, supply rice seeds, crop seeds, breeding hogs and baby ducks to other cooperatives.

Above are a number of examples of various cooperative measures aimed at creating conditions for setting up specialized cultivation areas in the district with high labor productivity.

On the basis of exploiting all potential in the district and in order to achieve a balance in manpower and land, the district is responsible for sending to a satisfactory degree their surplus laborers to areas outside their territories to exploit land and natural resources so as to implement the plan for division of work and for redistribution of manpower nationwide.

Above are certain suggestions aimed at achieving a balance in manpower and land in the district in a positive and active manner. Such a balance, which should not be achieved in each cooperative alone, will pave the way for developing specialization and cooperativization among production units within the district. This idea is rather new and Hai Hung Province is not well experienced in implementing it. Therefore, in the process of organizing implementation, it is necessary to closely guide and correct and to draw on experience in a timely manner.

2. Build the district's agroindustrial structure step by step. The need to use lands and labor most efficiently makes it necessary to step up the process of building the district's agroindustrial structure. This process--which develops incrementally both in width and depth--takes place in every cooperative and every small area in the district as well as districtwide, covering both the production sector and the distribution and circulation sector. Each cooperative must have its own artisan and handicraft facilities to support production such as a smithy, a machine repair and maintenance workshop and other workshops for producing agricultural tools and construction materials and for processing animal feed. Each cooperative must strive to make full use of its land's potential to create local sources of raw materials needed for developing handicraft and processing trades involving wicker, bamboo, silkworms, jute and rush.

It is necessary to overcome the tendency of relying on the supply of raw materials from the outside which has led to delays and the lack of initiatives in the development of various branches and trades. Hai Hung Province has overcome this tendency successfully.

At present there generally exists at the district level a network of material and technical bases under district management consisting of a tractor and agricultural machine repair stations, a farmland water conservancy station with a system of pumps, crop seed and livestock breeding farms, material supply establishments, shops and stores, collection and purchase posts, agricultural products processing facilities, transportation force, capital construction force and so forth. This is not to mention

the cultural, education, public health and other public welfare facilities that also play an important role in production and life. If the material bases of the agricultural and handicraft cooperatives are also taken into account, we now have at our disposal at the district level a sizable force of machinery, other material means and technical cadres.

Naturally, we must continue building the material and technical bases of the district and its cooperatives. But the most important issue at present is how to manage and use the various facilities and material means so as to closely combine agriculture and industry into an interrelated structure that will insure high economic results for the implementation of the district's orientations and plan for production. To meet this requirement a number of districts have divided the network of material and technical bases in support of production and life into material-technical groups serving small areas, each of which contains a number of cooperatives more or less the same size and with similar production orientations. Moreover, tractor units, shops and stores, material and goods supply posts, agricultural products collection and purchase posts, and other facilities are also set up in each of these areas. In this way, all these units can coordinate with one another to give harmonious and prompt support to agricultural production in that particular area, and to promote the division of labor and cooperation among the local cooperatives.

The network of other service installations such as schools, postal installations and cultural and public health establishments, as well as the district leadership and guidance over cooperatives, are also organized according to areas, thus enabling the economic-technical groups to better develop their effect on agriculture. However, the administrative management machinery should not be organized according to economic-technical groups as this would turn these groups into an unnecessary intermediary level.

The combination of agriculture with industry in districts can be greatly implemented through distribution, circulation and two-way trading of agricultural and industrial products. However, these tasks have not been paid due attention, nor have they been rationally organized, even though the collecting, purchasing, material supply and retailing installations have been placed under district management.

It is noteworthy that at present, the collection and purchase of grain is still separate from the supply of materials and goods. Materials and goods are still distributed to cooperatives on an equal basis [meaning not commensurate with each cooperative's production potential]. This distribution method has failed to bring about corresponding economic results and has caused much waste and loss.

To overcome these shortcomings, it is necessary to unify the organization of grain and other agricultural products collection and purchase with the supply of materials and goods to peasants in the district.

Since the district has been charged with managing the material and goods funds and investments of the state, it must firmly control these material facilities and rationally distribute them in order to quickly increase the volume of production and to collect and purchase many agricultural products. For example, it is not advisable to distribute nitrogenous fertilizer on an average per-hectare basis. The fertilizer must be concentratedly issued to those cooperatives which have much potential in intensive cultivation and large volume of goods. Some of the non-rationed industrial goods must also be reserved in large quantities for two-way barter with peasants in order to encourage peasants to produce and sell agricultural products to the state. Thus, all the tractor and farmland water conservancy stations, the seeding and breeding farms, and the agricultural products processing installations, together with the material and goods funds and investments of the state, are placed under the managerial and operational control of the district.

The district level must not operate bureaucratically but must positively and uniformly use these facilities to good effect on the district production, collection and purchase plans, thus closely combining agriculture with industry in the district.

3. Specifically intensify close district guidance over cooperatives. What I have mentioned above is related to district guidance over cooperatives. This still encompasses several other points. I call your attention to some of these points. Apart from providing leadership and guidance for cooperatives in the formulation of their production guidelines and plans, and the implementation of various technical measures, the district must pay more attention to guiding, supervising and controlling managerial tasks in the cooperatives and in the implementation of the party and state policies toward peasants. The district, which is the central and provincial government's representative, reflects the working class' stand and viewpoint in motivating, providing necessary explanation and guidance for, and controlling cooperatives and the rural masses; implements the party and state policies, and promptly detects and corrects mistakes, if any, in the course of implementation.

The district is also supposed to collect the aspirations and suggestions of cooperatives and peasants, to report them to the state and to suggest the amendment and revision of policies in conformity with the actual situation.

In its leading role, the district must promote democracy, respect the right to collective mastery of cooperatives and their members, and refrain from coercing and interfering in those jobs which involve the initiatives of cooperatives in the fields of production and business operations.

To successfully develop the integrated strength of the district in its guidance of cooperatives, the district party and people's committees must institute a coordinated action program with specific objectives

and central tasks for each definite period of time. On this basis, they will concentrate and coordinate all the political, ideological, cultural, educational, public health and social activities of the entire party and administration machinery and various people's organizations, and will uniformly use all the material bases and facilities to carry out the established programs and objectives.

I would like to stress this point since this is a new matter to the district, especially when the district is a comprehensively leading and management level which controls a large apparatus and operates now on a larger scale than before. The central and provincial agencies, especially various sectors, must help and create favorable conditions for the district to satisfactorily perform its function.

4. Consolidate and perfect the district level. To satisfactorily implement the aforementioned duties, the district level must be consolidated and perfected in accordance with various decisions of the party political bureau and the Council of Ministers. The province must continue to satisfactorily assign management authority to the district. Special attention must be paid to entrusting the district with the tasks of organizing and managing well distribution and circulation in the district, closely linking the supply of state materials and goods to peasants with the collection and purchase of agricultural products.

The classification of management for the district level must go along with the improvement of managerial organization of the provincial level, with the reorganization of the provincial apparatus and leadership over districts, with the assignment of more cadres to districts and with the development of the initiative character and responsibility of the district.

The general requirement which arises from the classification of management for and the perfection of the district level, is that the network of production and business installations can expand rationally and operate more effectively, and the district managerial organization can be perfected without causing further enlargement of the overall managerial machinery of each specific sector at both provincial and district levels. On the contrary, the ratio of cadres and personnel not directly engaged in production and business operations to the total work force of each sector must be smaller than before.

Above are some of the immediate guidelines aimed at closely associating the district and cooperatives in an effective management structure, along with gradually building the agroindustrial structure on the basis of fully using land and manpower. This economic structure constitutes the infrastructural base for comprehensively developing the socialist countryside in the fields of production, national defense and security, and in the organization of the material and cultural lives.

## AGRICULTURE

### COUNCIL OF MINISTERS' DECISION ON LAND MANAGEMENT

Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 7, 8 Jul 80

[Apparent text of SRV Council of Ministers' 1 July decision on unifying and strengthening land management nationwide]

[Part I, 0400 GMT, 7 Jul 80]

#### (Text) I. Unifying Land Management Nationwide

1. All the lands in the entire country are placed under unified management of the state in accordance with a general plan in order to insure that lands will be used in a rational and economical manner and developed along the line of advancing toward large-scale socialist production.
2. The management of lands by the state consists of the following main tasks: the investigation, survey and charting of the various types of lands; statistics recording of lands; planning the use of lands; allocation, retrieval and requisition of lands; supervision and control of the implementation of prescribed systems and regulations concerning land management and usage; resolution of land disputes; establishment of systems and regulations to manage the use of lands, and the organization of the implementation of these systems and regulations.
3. The Council of Ministers is in charge of state management of all the lands throughout the country. The people's committees at various levels are entrusted with the task of carrying out state management over all the local lands, including the lands allocated to central organs, in accordance with uniform state systems and regulations and with the guidance of higher echelons.
4. The general department for land management and the local state organs specializing in land management are responsible for assisting the Council of Ministers and the people's committees at various levels in carrying out state management over all the lands throughout the country as well as in each locality.

5. Public organs and units of various sectors and at various levels that use lands, including cooperatives, are responsible for organizing the use of the lands allotted to them to achieve good economic results and in accordance with state regulations.

## II. Classifying Lands

All lands are classified into the four following categories:

1. Agricultural lands for crop cultivation and livestock breeding, or for conducting research and experiments on crop cultivation or livestock breeding.
2. Forestry lands for forest exploitation, afforestation, forest preservation and forest transformation; and for the protection of the upper reaches of rivers, soil preservation and the protection of the environment.
3. Lands used for other purposes, such as housing and water conservancy, industrial, communications and transportation, national defense, cultural, education, scientific, public health, vacationing and tourism projects--including the projects serving agriculture and forestry.
4. Lands not yet put into use for any purpose or that have only been temporarily allocated for use in a short period of time.

The classification of lands, the procedures thereof and the conversion of lands from one category to another will be regulated by the Council of Ministers on the basis of the actual conditions of the lands and the requirements for the development of the national economy.

## III. Rights and Responsibilities of Land Users

1. All organizations and individuals using the various types of lands--subsequently referred to generally as land users--have the following rights:
  - a) to conduct in the lands they are using all legal activities favorable for the achievement of the prescribed purposes, and enjoy the fruits of their labor.
  - b) to use the local water sources as provided for by law.
  - c) to enjoy the benefits brought about by public projects designed for the preservation and transformation of the soil.
  - d) to receive protection by the state of all legitimate interests in the recognized land areas, and to receive assistance in soil fertilization as the state's capability permits.

2. The land user has the following general responsibilities:

- a) to strictly follow the designed purpose and the plan for using lands as established by the authorized organ; and to correctly observe the area, boundaries, time duration and other conditions laid out by the authorized organ upon allocating the lands.
- b) to observe the regulations, systems, rules and criteria established by the authorized organ for the use of each particular category of lands.
- c) if the land allocated is left unused in full or in part, the user must return the unused portion to the state. Concerning the lands formerly under legal private ownership, if they are no longer used by the landowners or their legal heirs, their use will be decided upon by the district people's committee at the request of the village people's committee.
- d) it is prohibited to rent out lands for cultivation and to let, mortgage or sell lands under any forms. It is not permitted to use lands for collecting profits not earned through labor, except in special circumstances as specified by state policies.
- e) while using lands, it is necessary to insure that no harm will be done to the common interests or to users of adjacent lands. In case such harm is unavoidable, it must be limited to the minimum with the approval of the authorized organ after consulting the opinions of the parties concerned.
- f) it is necessary to comply with the decision of the authorized organ to reallocate the lands for the common interests of the state.

3. In addition to the general responsibilities mentioned above, the land user also has specific responsibilities in using each particular category of lands as follows:

Concerning the use of agricultural lands:

- a) it is necessary to use every inch of land for agricultural production. It is not permitted to leave lands lying waste or fallow, nor is it permitted to use agricultural lands for nonagricultural purposes without permission of the authorized organ.
- b) it is necessary to practice specialized cultivation, intensive cultivation, intercropping, crop rotation, multicropping and other technical measures set forth by the agricultural management organ in order to use lands with high economic results, preserve and transform the soil and improve its fertility. Wherever there are wastelands, plans must be worked out to reclaim them in order to enlarge the cultivated area.
- c) it is necessary to pay taxes and turn over or sell products to the state in accordance with state policies.

**Concerning the utilization of other types of exclusively cultivated land:**

- a) necessary measures must be taken to avoid interference with production and the livelihood of people in the vicinity.
- b) in case of land allocated for a definite period of time, after it has been used, it will be returned to the allocating agency. During the temporary use of the allocated land, if pools, ditches and trenches are to be dug, they must be filled in after use so that the land can be used for other purposes. If the land allocated temporarily is agricultural land, the layer of vegetative soil removed when digging must be saved for fill later on when the land will be returned to agricultural production. After the land has been used, it will be restored to the cultivable state.
- c) those agencies and units which are allocated land for uses other than agricultural and forestry production, must pay some amount of money to the state budget before receiving the land. The amount is determined by the state depending on the quality of each category of land. The money will be used to expand the area of agricultural land and make up lost agricultural land.
- d) if those agencies and units which are allocated agricultural land for some specific purposes are unable to promptly use the land, the land will not remain idle for more than 6 months. If any piece of land within the allocated area in excess of 100 square meters is left fallow, those agencies and units receiving the land must report it to the local administration so that this piece of land can be reallocated to other people for cultivation until it will be actually needed back by those agencies and units.

#### **IV. Registration and Statistics of Land**

- 1. To unify land management, all land using organizations and individuals must accurately report on and register all types of land and ricefields which they are using to the residential land management bureau. The village people's committees must control this reporting.
- 2. After registration and reporting has been completed, those organizations and individuals who are approved as legal land managers and users will be issued certificates for their right to use the land.
- 3. With respect to those pieces of unregistered land which have not been allocated to anybody, the people's committees of villages involved are dutybound to detect and report them immediately to the district land management agencies for registration and statistical recording in the land register.
- 4. The general land management department must study and recommend specific regulations to the government for publication. These regulations will govern

the registration and statistical survey of land and ricefields. The general land management department must issue certificates for the right to use land. Maps, land registers and certificates for the right to use land and ricefields are to be stipulated by the general land management department for uniform use throughout the country.

3. After the land and ricefields have been surveyed, registered and statistically recorded, all the state agencies and people--when desiring to change the forms of their allocated land and ricefields, the purposes of their use or the right to use land and ricefields--must correctly comply with the state-prescribed reporting procedures.

Specifically, the digging of ponds, the occupation of land for construction purposes or the shifting crops on agricultural land--especially land planted to grain--to other use, no matter who owns the land and how large the piece of land is, must be primarily authorized by the district people's committees as based on the approved plans and programs, and the specific situation of land in the localities.

[Par II, Ok00 GMT, 6 Jul 80]

#### [Text] V. Allocation and Retrieval of Lands

##### 1. General principles concerning the allocation of lands for use:

The allocation of lands to various units for use must be in strict accordance with the following principles:

A. It must be based on the agricultural, forestry, construction, communications and water conservancy plans already considered and approved by competent levels.

B. It is necessary to refrain to the utmost from using agricultural lands, especially lands destined for the planting of grain and industrial crops, for agriculturally nonproductive purposes. If such use is inevitable, every measure must be devised to absolutely limit the area involved and, at the same time, to prevent adverse effects on the fertility of surrounding lands.

C. It is necessary to strictly comply with the systems and regulations concerning land management and allocation.

##### 2. Authority to allocate lands for use:

A. The allocation of agricultural lands and rural and urban residential lands larger than 2 hectares, and the appropriation of residential lands for other purposes which involves the resettlement of more than 20 households must be decided by the premier of the government. The allocation of 2 hectares or less and the appropriation of requiring the resettlement of 20 households or less must be decided by chairmen of the people's committees of provinces and municipalities directly subordinate to the central government.

With regard to state farms, state forests, stations and construction projects equipped with work plans in which the area and location of lands to be used are clearly indicated and which have been considered and approved by competent levels, and with communications and water conservancy construction plans already considered and approved by competent levels, the people's committees of provinces and municipalities directly subordinate to the central government must base themselves on these plans in deciding on allocating lands to the state farms, state forests, stations and construction projects concerned.

B. In case villages want to use agricultural lands in the building of projects for themselves or for cooperatives, and also in extracting earth for the making of bricks and tiles or in the building of dwelling houses for people, the village people's committees must formulate annual plans for the use of these lands. If the area needed for the construction of all projects in 1 year amounts to 2 hectares or less, these plans must be considered by the district people's committee and then submitted to the provincial or municipal people's committee for approval. If the area is greater than 2 hectares, the plans must be considered by the provincial or municipal people's committee, who will then propose to the premier of the government to approve them.

C. The allocation of 10 hectares or more of hilly and mountainous lands or lands in mining areas for specialized use must be decided by the premier of the government. The allocation of less than 10 hectares must be decided by provincial or municipal people's committees.

D. The allocation of lands and forests to cooperatives for agricultural and forestry productions must be carried out by chairmen of district people's committees in strict accordance with Decision No 272-CP issued by the Council of Ministers on 3 October 1977 and Circular No 20-TTBC issued jointly by the ministries of agriculture and forestry on 11 May 1978 providing guidance on the implementation of land allocation.

In the event forests must be destroyed to provide lands for agricultural or other specialized uses, concrete plans must be formulated and submitted to competent organs for consideration in strict accordance with the stipulation of the regulation on forests preservation, Resolution No 155-CP issued by the Council of Ministers on 3 October 1973, and Directive No 137-TTG issued by the premier of the government on 20 April 1979. Destruction of more than 20 hectares of forests must be authorized by the Council of Ministers; 20 hectares or less, by the minister of forestry.

E. Regarding the allocation of land for exploiting raw materials and mineral products, the organs charged with administering these projects will sign contracts on the use of land for given periods of time with the appropriate people's committees of provinces and cities subordinate to the central level, as based on their planning duty and the sites of their exploitation projects which have been approved by the authorized echelons. Based on these contracts, the provincial and city land management

agencies will phase the allocation of land to the organs in charge of the projects depending on the latter's plan for exploitation. Upon completion of the exploitation projects, the organs in charge of the projects must return the land to the local authorities in a state that can be used immediately for agricultural production or other purposes.

F. Land allocation decisions must clearly stipulate the names of land-using individuals, organs and organizations, the superficy, category and boundary of the allocated land; the purpose for the use and the time, and other specific conditions, if any.

3. Retrieval of land:

A. Land allocating echelons are authorized to retrieve land. If need be, land may be requisitioned. In such circumstances, the authorized echelons may charge land management agencies with retrieving the illegally used land.

B. Authorized land management agencies are dutybound to retrieve land in the following instances:

--when the time allotted for using the land allocation has expired.

--if the land is illegally occupied, used beyond the authorized norm, mortgaged or illicitly traded, or so on.

If land users violate the aforementioned stipulations, the provincial authorities or higher may retrieve the land in order to reorganize production or to develop the economy, culture and national defense according to the state plan.

C. The requisition and retrieval of land which takes place without fault of the land users, will be dealt with as follows:

If those, who have lost their land through requisition and retrieval, need land, they will be allocated some other land. If, on the requisitioned or retrieved land, there are some houses and other construction projects or some long-term or short-term plants awaiting harvest which must be destroyed, the land owners will be properly indemnified.

The general land management department together with the Finance Ministry will study the stipulations on these monetary indemnities and submit them to the government. Until the general regulations on these indemnities can be published, the people's committees of provinces and cities subordinate to the central level may issue temporary regulations for their localities.

4. Land management agencies at all levels are responsible to the Council of Ministers and the people's committees concerned for any decisions concerning the allocation, withdrawal and confiscation of land.

## VI. Control and Inspection of All Systems Regarding the Use of Land

1. Land management agencies at all levels are responsible for controlling and inspecting the use of land within their managerial areas.
2. The purpose of control and inspection is to detect, check and deal with the phenomena of wasteful use of land, such as leaving land uncultivated, inadequately and irrationally utilizing allocated land, damaging and degrading the soil, and committing land grabbing and other violations while using the land.
3. Cadres in charge of controlling and inspecting the use of land are authorized to ask land users to provide documents relating to their use of land, to prepare a report and make suggestions with authoritative agencies about necessary measures to deal with violations and violators and to enhance the management of land.
4. In the event that case of land grabbing, land being used not in accordance with set standards or in excess of the allocated quota, or other grave violations are detected, the land management agencies are authorized to order temporary suspension of total or partial use of allocated land depending upon the degree of violations; or to decide on the retrieval of land when authorized.

## VII. Settlement of Land Disputes

1. The authority to settle land disputes is determined as follows:

Land disputes between public institutions, state-run establishments, cooperatives and mass organizations--which can be called "among organizations and agencies" for short--will be settled by responsible state organs from lower to higher levels after consulting with the land management agencies and the users concerned.

A. If land disputes occur in a district, the people's committee of the district concerned will consider and settle these disputes. If the parties involved find the settlement of these disputes unsatisfactory, they are authorized to bring the issues to the related provincial or city people's committees under the direct jurisdiction of the central government for further judgment and settlement. If there are disputes over land situated in the territories of two districts, the people's committees of these two districts will hold a joint meeting to settle the issues. If a unanimous agreement over ways to settle the disputes is not reached, they will bring these issues to the related provincial or city people's committees under the direct jurisdiction of the central government for consideration and settlement.

B. In case land disputes involve two different provinces, a combined committee will be set up to consider and settle the issues with the parties concerned equally staffed, to include a vice chairman of the

provincial people's committee and representatives of land management agencies and other organizations concerned. After the disputes are settled, a report will be submitted to the prime minister for his information. If a unanimous agreement is not reached, the issues must be reported to the prime minister for consideration and settlement.

2. Land disputes between citizens or between the organizing committee on the one side, and citizens on the other, will be judged by a court.

With regard to disputes among the people, especially disputes involving the adjustment of land and ricefields among various families as based on the number of household members and the average superficiey per capita, the village people's committees will discuss measures with the cooperatives involved or--in case cooperatives have not been established--with the farmers association in order to guide the people in negotiating with one another in the spirit of solidarity, compromise and mutual assistance, in order to fairly and reasonably settle the disputes.

If the disputes cannot be settled by the village people's committees, they will be brought to the district people's committees. Only in cases of dire need, will they be brought to the court for consideration.

### VIII. Rewards and Punishment

1. Those organizations and individuals who have scored outstanding achievements in preserving, revitalizing and enriching the soil, in expanding agricultural land, in growing extra crops, in reclaiming virgin and fallow land, and in using land with high results, will be commended and rewarded in accordance with state regulations.

2. Land users who violate the provisions in this decision will, depending on the degree of violation, face the following punishments:

--they will be given a warning or fined from 10 to 200 dong. District people's committees are empowered to give warnings and fines of 10 to 50 dong. Provincial people's committees are empowered to give warnings and fines of 50 to 200 dong. Violators will be requested to repair the damage they have done, and to pay for the losses caused by them. The organs responsible for trying cases of violations and imposing fines have the right to decide on the payment of losses by violators.

--their land will be retrieved. The retrieved land is under the jurisdiction of responsible organs, as specified in point 3, Section V, of this decision. If land users are organs and organizations, beside being tried and fined, leading officials of these organs and organizations, who are responsible for the violations committed, may be subject to administrative disciplinary measures or may pay for part of the fines imposed on their organs and organizations.

3. Managers, cadres and personnel of organs responsible for the management of land who violate the prescribed principles and regulations on the allotment, retrieval and requisition of land, may, depending on the degree of violation and of damage done, be subject to disciplinary measures ranging from being reprimanded and warned to being demoted, dismissed or forced to resign.

4. Those persons who have been given administrative punitive measures for land which they have appropriated from others, and who have deliberately repeated the same offense, or those persons who have intentionally destroyed projects aimed at preserving and improving the soil--thereby causing serious damage to the land and ricefields--who have misused their functions to allot land illegally for personal purposes, and who have tried to prevent inspections and investigations aimed at settling cases of violations, or to cover up violators, will be prosecuted and punished according to the criminal law in force.

CIO: 4209

## HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

### CONSTRUCTION SPEED FOR MAJOR PROJECTS DISCUSSED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 May 80 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Ensure Construction Speed for Important State Projects"]

[Text] The capital construction sector is gathering materials, equipment, labor and capital to prepare to start construction and also to continue the construction of the important projects indicated by the state. These projects will play a key role in the national economy. To ensure construction speed and to complete these projects on schedule will make it possible to accelerate the building of material-technical bases for socialism and will create opportunities to accomplish other projects. Compared with the past few years, greater progress had been made in organizing, guiding and managing the building of important projects. Many economic contracts have been signed and the relationships involved in letting out and receiving work on contract have been established in order to correlate the responsibilities of different sectors and units. The emulation movement to score achievements to greet three great holidays and especially the friendly emulation movement between the Soviet specialists and our cadres and workers have promoted the completion on schedule and even ahead of schedule of many engineering items and important projects. The 30-day emulation drive at the Hoa Binh hydroelectric project has resulted in commissioning two warehouses, a courtyard and field of several thousands of square meters, a transformer station and many sections of a number of auxiliary works. The Cao Son coal mine has completed an industrial platform and built a large-scale production line to help produce several million tons of coal per year. Most of the engineering items included in the building of the Cong River diesel plant are being completed. The plans and designs for the forward concrete beams of the railroad ramp on the Thang Long bridge have been carried out at the specified construction speed. Preparations are being made at the Bin Son cement factory building project to experimentally put kiln No 1 into operation. Owing to the efforts of various sectors and units, the construction speed for each of the engineering items belonging to more than 20 important state projects is 1 to over 10 percent higher than the building rate for each similar engineering item of other projects.

Though some progress has been made, ensuring that the important projects are built at the specified speed is still an urgent problem. At present, the prevalent shortcoming is tardiness at a number of work stages which are considered of secondary importance; actually, failure to properly carry out these work stages will cause general slowness. The specific study and planning of a number of auxiliary projects have frequently dragged on. Construction of a number of projects has been postponed due to slowness in leveling platforms, building open storage fields, erecting warehouses, compensating people for the land taken from them and for their removal, setting up workshops to serve construction purposes and building houses for cadres and workers. Failure to promptly fix, examine and ratify norms and unit prices has resulted in a lack of data for making construction estimates and has also made it difficult to implement various policies and systems concerning payment of wages and rewards, provisional advance money and account settlement. The assembly of machines--the last stage--, especially the assembly of water and electricity facilities, control and testing instruments and so forth, has been much slower. The fact that detours have been made and losses incurred in transporting material supplies and equipment has further reduced the speed of construction and installation.

Concerning any important project whatever, the need to carry out construction at the confirmed overall speed has a compulsory meaning just as a regulation and this applies also to the necessity of ensuring a specific speed for each engineering item and each major work stage. According to their functions and the tasks entrusted to them, the sectors and levels concerned are responsible for concentrating forces to ensure at all costs that speed and quality are observed for important projects and in all phases--from study, planning and construction preparations (including road building, electricity and water supply, the setting up of workshops which service construction and the building of houses for workers) to starting and completing construction and commissioning the finished projects. In all these stages, it is necessary to apply the system of priority supply of capital and materials. Whenever plan norms are to be surpassed in construction and installation, supplementary materials and capital must be promptly provided to ensure continued construction. Priority supply of materials according to construction speed requires an extremely strict system of reception, transportation, management and use coupled with observance of the laws and regulations in force and with the struggle against all instances of misuse or waste.

The important state projects are places where a pattern of progressive management must exist, where the labor force must be rationally assigned and used and where everyone must work full time usefully and with obvious productivity and effectiveness. The various organs from the investor to the principal contractor and each working section must act according to a clearcut system of responsibility and the systems of reporting, supervision, commendation, reward and penalty ... must be strictly implemented.

If the important state projects are built at the specified speed, according to the ratified estimates and qualitative standards and at a low cost, this will not only directly promote the execution of construction plans in general but also contribute to putting construction management into the right track and overcoming the habitual dispersal and procrastination in doing business as well as the disregard for economic effects.

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## **TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS**

### **FUEL ECONOMY IN TRANSPORTATION STRESSED**

Hanoi GIAO THONG VAN TAI in Vietnamese 30 Feb 80 pp 1, 7

[Article by Ho Son, of the Transportation Committee: "Economize on Fuel to Ensure the Transportation Mission"]

[Text] One of the major difficulties facing the communications and transportation sector in 1980 is the fact that fuel supply is very limited as compared with 1979 while the transportation mission is more exacting. To ensure fulfillment of the transportation mission--the main political task of the entire sector--, it is more imperative than ever to economize on fuel and to rationalize the organization of transportation in conformity with the present conditions and circumstances.

To save fuel, it is first necessary to pay attention to the allocation of fuel according to the norm set for each type of route and each transportation distance and also to control fuel after each transportation trip. To tightly control fuel consumption, transportation enterprises must apply centralism in managing road transportation by taking into account the route traveled by each vehicle, the working time spent by the driver for transportation purposes and the transportation means used and, best of all, by drawing up an itinerary for each vehicle.

In addition, it is necessary for transportation sectors and enterprises to conduct a careful economic survey to assess the sources and two-way traffic of goods and to heighten the coefficient of use of goods shipment routes. The greater the variety and quantity of goods transported, the higher the profit to the enterprises and the state.

On the other hand, our sector must request the government to solve certain problems such as the need to encourage two-way transportation of goods by deducting part of the round-trip freight rate and awarding it to units which have managed to carry a large volume of goods and to reduce idle trips. Award winners must be cadres and workers who have rendered a meritorious service in two-way transportation of goods and who are, for example, personnel of railway stations and harbors or who belong to the stevedoring force and so forth. Rewards must also be bestowed

on drivers, skippers, sailors and pilots who have meritiously used time fully to transport large quantities of goods on round trips. It is also suggested that the state entrust the Ministry of Communications and Transportation, in its capacity as manager of the entire sector, with the task of notifying the main convoys of other economic sectors that they will be subjected to task assignment according to a monthly plan for coordinated transport of goods on the return trip if units of these sectors do not have to carry goods of their own on the return trip. At the same time, stations must be set up to control empty vehicles that run on roads and to take measures to deal with them if they have no valid reason to do so.

Concerning transport organization, wherever a number of roads run parallel to a railway, passenger transportation must be entrusted to the railway sector. Automobiles will carry passengers only on certain road networks where no other transport means exists such as in Viet Bac, the Northwest, Tay Nguyen, the Mekong Delta and so forth.

Goods transportation between North and South Vietnam must be assumed by the sea shipping and railway freight sectors. Toward this end, the railway sector must set up warehouses at a number of intermediate stations to have room to temporarily store goods before transferring them to other places. The Dieu Tri, Ninh Hoa, Nha Trang and Tua Chan railway stations and others are intermediate stations to transfer goods to the Tay Nguyen provinces.

With regard to other localities, it is necessary to study ways to develop the rudimentary transport force including sailboats, carts drawn by buffalos, oxen and horses, push carts, bicycles and so forth. For long, this force has taken in charge 20 to 30 percent of the total volume of goods circulated in the national economy. The rudimentary transport force must be developed according to the local terrain. For example, in the Red River and Mekong River deltas where there are many rivers and canals, it is advisable to increase the number of sailboats using manpower to monthly carry goods to agricultural cooperatives alongside canals. This method is more effective than other transportation means. The coastal provinces must increase the number of 50-ton, 70-ton and 100-ton sailboats similar to the long junks formerly used in goods transportation and circulation from South Vietnam to North Vietnam and vice versa. To encourage the development of the rudimentary transport force, it is suggested that some specific policies be enacted by the state. For example, concerning automobile and rudimentary transports, it is necessary to heighten the automobile freight rate for too short distances of 10 kms and less in order to limit the use of automobiles and leave such trips to rudimentary vehicles (except for certain important worksites and special service agencies which are allowed to use automobiles even for short trips). Moreover, it is necessary to study and readjust the freight rate charged for rudimentary transportation in order to make it possible to accumulate capital for the undertaking, to maintain and develop production and to ensure the income of the transportation personnel who must be supplied

with grain, food products and raw materials in the same way as workers belonging to the state. With regard to localities which are not supplied with enough grain, food products and raw materials to build new transportation means and to repair old ones and where transport cooperatives have to buy these supplies at free market prices, the price differentials must be added to the freight rate to ensure that the transportation personnel in these localities receive an income equal to that of the personnel in other areas.

The abovementioned views are expressed with the objective of making an initial contribution to solving the difficulties currently confronting our sector.

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## TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

### SEA SHIPPING TO KAMPUCHEA, SOUTHEAST ASIA DEVELOPED

Hanoi GIAO THONG VAN TAI in Vietnamese 30 Feb 80 p 2

[Text] VNA--The Vietnam Sea Transport Corporation in Ho Chi Minh City has reorganized its transport and rear service forces to satisfactorily carry out the goods transportation plan in the new situation.

Based on experiences drawn from the past years, the corporation has, in conjunction with goods owners, worked out plans to transport goods for each sector and each zone and implemented plans for repairs and capital construction... The corporation has cooperated with major domestic harbors in properly carrying out transportation and stevedoring contracts, strictly applying a system of responsibility and creating conditions for safe transportation and maintenance of commodities.

The corporation has set up a foreign transport bureau, is currently fulfilling the entrusted task of transporting the goods given by the Soviet Union and other countries to Kampuchea and, at the same time, is gradually investing additional means to be able to develop relations with countries in the Southeast Asian region.

The corporation has inspected, repaired and further equipped seven ships some of which have been provided with special equipment enabling them to carry out continuous activities on long voyages. The corporation has also improved the organizational and command tasks and employed more officers, chief mechanics and sailors having managerial abilities and maritime navigation experiences. Additional wharves are being built at major repair docks, electric networks consolidated and more machine-operated tools installed to repair ships.

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## TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

### SRV HELPS KAMPUCHEAN COMMUNICATIONS, TRANSPORTATION SECTOR

Hanoi GIAO THONG VAN TAI in Vietnamese 30 Mar 80 p 3

[Article by N. L.: "Our Sector Helps Kampuchea Entirely Restore Its Communications and Transportation Network"]

[Text] In execution of a protocol signed by the Vietnamese and Kampuchean Ministries of Communications and Transportation, immediately after the complete liberation of Kampuchea, our ministry sent many teams of survey cadres [to Kampuchea] to grasp the situation and to deploy forces to assist our friends in restoring and repairing roads, bridges and harbors, mending and pulling equipment out of water, organizing and building a transportation force and providing elementary and advanced technical and professional training for a contingent of cadres and workers in order to help our [Kampuchean] friends rapidly and completely restore their communications and transportation network.

A total of 935 kms of communication roads have been restored; this task involves the use of 185,900 cubic meters of earth to fill up eroded road foundations and the building of 4 new 48-meter long bridges. To date, through traffic has been ensured on the principal lines such as National Roads 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 22 and 13. Right on the first days [after liberation] and especially in the important riverside areas such as Neak Loung, Kompong Cham and Preah Dam, our sector promptly mobilized all kinds of ferry boats, buoys and motorboats to provide safe river crossings and to link roads from the capital city of Phnom Penh to other localities.

Concerning the railway system, we helped our friends restore and repair the entire Phnom Penh Railway Station area as well as the Phnom Penh Locomotive Section including 20 locomotives and 150 cars. After being restored and repaired, the 225 km-long Phnom Penh-Kompong Som railroad has been handling through traffic and freight since 5 September 1979. Our railway sector then concentrated forces on helping our friends restore the 291 km-long Phnom Penh-Battambang railroad on which through traffic has been possible since February 1980.

With regard to inland river and sea shipping, our sector helped our friends restore Phnom Penh Port to make it suitable for regular activities since May 1979. Afterwards, Kompong Som Port was restored and commissioned and has been able to receive foreign ships since late August 1979. In particular, the restoration and installation of pilot beacons in the Kompong Som area have had the very important effect of allowing foreign ships to safely enter the harbor.

We have thoroughly surveyed and explored the four river ports of Kompong Cham, Kompong Chhnang, Kratie and Siem Reap and, at the same time, have explored the water current (in the Mekong River) from Phnom Penh to Kompong Cham and Kratie and from Phnom Penh to Bien Ho (along the Tonle Sap River). Some 90,000 cubic meters of mud have been dredged from the river all around the Phnom Penh Port.

With regard to automobile transportation, we helped our friends set up their first automobile transport corporation which officially began to carry out activities on 27 September 1979. In addition, our sector assisted our friends in organizing the "Determined to Win" Drivers' Training School. The first course included 60 students who have graduated. Previously, the school had provided a refresher course for nearly 500 worker-drivers, tested them and quickly assigned them to various agencies and sectors.

To help our friends increase the cargo volume, our ministry mobilized up to 25,000 tons of maritime transport means and 5,000 tons of land transport facilities to transfer goods (grain, food products and medicines) from our country to our friends' and from [goods] concentration areas in our friends' country to various localities. Most outstanding was the anti-famine transport campaign extending from June to December 1979. By the end of December 1979, the amount of goods transported for our friends' benefit rose to 200,000 tons.

In the field of industrial repairs, our engineering sector helped our friends restore the Automobile Repair Workshop "7-1" and organize the repair of shipping facilities such as lighters, motorboats, tug boats, oil tankers and dry-freight boats.

Our sector has also assisted our friends in organizing and setting up many corporations such as the Railway Corporation, the Automobile Transport and Drivers' School Corporation, the Water Transport and Phnom Penh Port Corporation, the Road Building and Management Corporation and the Kompong Som Port Management Committee. At present, the corporations and management committee subordinate to the communications and transportation sector of our friends are able to direct all activities themselves.

## TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

### NEGATIVE PRACTICES IN RIVER TRANSPORTATION SECTOR TO BE ELIMINATED

Hanoi GIAO THONG VAN TAI in Vietnamese 30 Mar 80 p 5

[Article by P. V.: "Implement Antinegativistic Plan Throughout River Transport Sector"]

[Text] From November 1979 to date, the river transport sector has strenuously and resolutely tried to fulfill the production plan and, at the same time, to step up the antinegativistic task. The inspection boats and protection committees of the sector and other units have uncovered and prevented 13 attempts to violate socialist property. Brilliant achievements have been registered by many boats, naval groups, collectives and individuals. For example, Boat DK36 valiantly fought and defeated more than 100 dishonest traders to satisfactorily protect goods. Boats DKE41 and DK11 hunted down and arrested dishonest elements. Nam Dinh Port frankly denounced bribing offers made by ship owners to have extra goods loaded onto their boats. Workers at the Hanoi Port uncovered a ring which took bribes from sailors. Workers at the Mao Khe Workshop subordinate to Enterprise 204 managed to catch dishonest persons who stole a barge of the enterprise which was waiting for repairs. In conjunction with public security and administration units in Hanoi, Nam Dinh, Hai Hung, Haiphong, Quang Ninh and so forth, the river transport sector has eliminated a number of negativistic hotbeds along the Red and Luoc Rivers and others.

However, the act of stealing commodities and violating socialist property in the river transport sector still constitutes a serious problem. To prevent and ultimately eliminate theft, bribery and oppression of the masses, the river transport sector recently held a conference on the implementation of an antinegativistic plan throughout the sector. After hearing the antinegativistic plan submitted by the [River Transport] Department as well as reports on typical models, the conference discussed and unanimously decided to take the following principal measures in 1980 and 1981:

--Antinegativistic steering committees must be set up from the department to construction sites, factories and enterprises. The steering committee of the department will assign personnel to go down to grassroots installations to provide guidance.

--Propaganda and indoctrination must be carried out to launch an anti-negativistic movement throughout the sector.

--Basic investigations must be conducted to find out the main points and causes [of negativistic practices] and to take preventive measures.

--Management of human beings and economic management must be strengthened, cases and problems [of negativism] promptly and appropriately dealt with and greater attention paid to the living standards of cadres and workers.

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## BIOGRAPHIC

### INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Nguyễn Thị Bình [NGUYEENX THIJ BINHF]

Minister of Education; recently she attended the departure of a delegation from the Kampuchea Ministry of Education. (NHAN DAN 27 May 80 p 4)

Vũ Bình [VUX BINHF]

\*Deputy Director General of the Complete Equipment Export-Import and Technical Exchange General Corporation; on 30 May 80 he attended the tendering of bids by foreign entities for the purchase of equipment and materials for the Dau Tieng Water Conservance Project. (NHAN DAN 31 May 80 p 4)

Vũ Bình Cự [VUX DINHJ CUWJ]

Editorial Secretary of the physics journal TAP CHI VAT LY; his name appeared on the masthead of the cited source. (TAP CHI VAT LY Vol V, No 1 Jan - Mar 80 Inside Front Cover)

Trần Hữu Duyệt [TRAANF HUWUX ZUYEETJ]

Member of the Presidium of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; recently he attended the departure of a delegation of the Vietnam Fatherland Front leaving to visit Kampuchea. (NHAN DAN 27 May 80 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Đam [NGUYEENX VAHN DAMF]

\*Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Binh Tri Thien Province; on 24 May 80 he attended a meeting of the Unified Buddhist Mobilization Committee of Vietnam. (NHAN DAN 26 May 80 p 1)

Hoàng Độ [HOANGF DOO]

\*Secretary of the VCP Committee, Chuong My District, Ha Son Binh Province; his article "Chuong My Mobilises People to Observe Party Members" appeared in the cited sources. (NHAN DAN 4 Jun 80 p 3)

Nguyễn Văn Huệ [NGUYEENX VAWN HUEEF], Deceased

Former Chairman of the Struggle and Administrative Committee, Ben Tre Province; retired Specialist with the Vietnam Committee for The Defense of World Peace; he died of unspecified causes in Ho Chi Minh City on 7 Jun 80 at age 80. (NHAN DAN 8 Jun 80 p 4)

Nguyễn Văn Huỳnh [NGUYEENX VAWN HUWONGF]

\*Deputy Chief of Cabinet in the Office of the Premier; on 5 Jun 80 he was present when Premier Pham Van Dong received a high ranking delegation of Soviet scientists. (NHAN DAN 6 Jun 80 p 1)

Nguy Nhu Kontum [NGUYJ NHUW KONTUM]

Publisher of the physics journal TAP CHI VAT LY; his name appeared on the masthead of the cited source. (TAP CHI VAT LY Vol V No 1, Jan - Mar 80 Inside Front Cover)

Hà Văn Lâu [HAF VAWN LAAU]

Head of the Permanent Representation of the SRV at the United Nations; on 5 Jun 80 he spoke in New York concerning the US MIAs. (NHAN DAN 8 Jun 80 p 4)

Bùi Tử Liêm [BUIF TUWR LIEEM]

\*Chairman of the Vietnam Olympic Committee; he was scheduled to appear on Hanoi television on 4 Jun 80. (QUANDOI NHAN DAN 4 Jun 80 p 4)

Đặng Chân Liệu [DAWNGJ CHAAN LIEEU], Deceased

Former Chairman of the English Language Department of the Hanoi Teachers College of Foreign Languages; he died of unspecified causes on 30 May 80. (NHAN DAN 31 May 80 p 4)

Trang Chân Nghê [TRANG CHAANS NGHEEJ], aka Nguyen Nam [NGUYEENX NAM] Deceased

A deputy department head in the Ministry of Interior; he was born in 1926; he died of unspecified causes on 28 May 80 at the Thong Nhat Hospital in Ho Chi Minh City. (NHAN DAN 30 May 80 p 4)

TÔNG HOÀNG NGUYỄN [TOON HOANGF NGUYEEN]

Vice Chairman of the Vietnam Fatherland Front Committee, Binh Tri Thien Province; on 24 May 80 he attended a meeting of the Unified Buddhist Mobilization Committee of Vietnam. (NHAN DAN 26 May 80 Ox p 1)

MAI CHÍ NHÂN [MAI CHIS NHAAN], Senior Colonel

His article on political activities in the 3rd Military Region appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 28 May 80 p 3)

LÂU TRẦN NHƯỢC [LNU TRAANF NHUEIJ]

Secretary of the VCP Committee, Hoang Hoa District, Thanh Hoa Province; his article "Hoang Hoa District Improves the Balance between Hog Raising and Grains," appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 4 Jun 80 p 2) [Note: this individual is probably the same as LÊ VĂN NHƯỢC (LEE VAWN NHUEIJ) who was reported as deputy secretary in 1977]

ĐÀO VĂN NHƯỢNG [DAOF VAWN NHUONGJ]

Head of the River Transportation Department, Ministry of Communications and Transportation; his article "Protect River Transported Goods" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 29 May 80 p 3)

NGUYỄN PHÚ SƠI [NGUYEENX PHUS SOAIJ]

SRV Ambassador to Hungary; on 19 May 80 he attended ceremonies in Budapest honoring the 90th anniversary of the birth of Ho Chi Minh. (NHAN DAN 27 May 80 p 1)

VÕ VĂN SUNG [VOX VAWN SUNG]

SRV Ambassador to France; on 18 May 80 he attended activities in Paris marking the 90th anniversary of the birth of Ho Chi Minh. (NHAN DAN 24 May 80 p 4)

TRẦN HỮU SỰ [TRAANF HUMUX SUYS]

Counselor of the SRV Embassy in Cuba; on 21 May 80 he attended activities in Havana marking the 90th Anniversary of the birth of Ho Chi Minh. (NHAN DAN 26 May 80 p 1)

HOÀNG TRUNG THÔNG [HOANGF TRUNG THOONG]

Editor-in-Chief of the literary journal TẠP CHI VĂN HỌC; his name appeared on the masthead of the cited source. (TẠP CHI VĂN HỌC Jan-Feb 80 p 158)

Nguyễn Tiến Thông [NGUYEENX TIEENG THOONG]

SRV Ambassador to Czechoslovakia; recently he attended ceremonies in Prague marking the 90th Anniversary of the birth of Ho Chi Minh. (NHAN DAN 30 May 80 p 1)

Hoàng Tú [HOANGF TU6]

SRV Ambassador to the GDR: on 6 May 80 he attended the arrival in the GDR of a VCP delegation from Ho Chi Minh City. (NHAN DAN 25 May 80 p 1)

Trần Danh Tuyên [TRAANF ZANN TUYEEN]

President of the Vietnam-Japan Friendship Association; on 23 May 80 he attended a reception given by Vice Premier Vo Nguyen Giap for a delegation of Japanese scientists and technicians. (NHAN DAN 24 May 80 p 1)

Trần Minh Văn [TRAANF MINH VAAN]

\*Commander of the Chien Thang Division; he was mentioned in an article about his unit. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 2 Jun 80 p 3)

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**DATE FILMED**

14 August 1980